

IN THE  
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventor(s): Paul C. Coffin et al.

Confirmation No.: 4658

Application No.: 10/028,875

Examiner: Bradley Van Pelt

Filing Date: 10/22/2001

Group Art Unit: 3682

Title: Device for Limiting Movement of a Body in Relation to Another

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TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

Transmitted herewith in triplicate is the Appeal Brief in this application with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed on Oct. 28, 2003.

The fee for filing this Appeal Brief is (37 CFR 1.17(c)) \$330.00.

(complete (a) or (b) as applicable)

The proceedings herein are for a patent application and the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) apply.

( ) (a) Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136 (fees: 37 CFR 1.17(a)-(d) for the total number of months checked below:

( ) one month	\$110.00
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( ) The extension fee has already been filled in this application.

(X) (b) Applicant believes that no extension of time is required. However, this conditional petition is being made to provide for the possibility that applicant has inadvertently overlooked the need for a petition and fee for extension of time.

Please charge to Deposit Account **08-2025** the sum of \$330.00. At any time during the pendency of this application, please charge any fees required or credit any over payment to Deposit Account 08-2025 pursuant to 37 CFR 1.25. Additionally please charge any fees to Deposit Account 08-2025 under 37 CFR 1.16 through 1.21 inclusive, and any other sections in Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations that may regulate fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

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Typed Name: Morley C. Tobey, Jr.

Signature: Morley C. Tobey, Jr.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul C. Coffin et al.

By Morley C. Tobey, Jr.  
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PATENT APPLICATION

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 10013458-1

#14/Appeal  
Brief

11-6-03  
[Signature]

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Application of:  
**Paul C. Coffin et al.**

Serial No.:  
**10/028,875**

Filed:  
**October 22, 2001**

For:  
**Device for Limiting Movement of a Body  
in Relation to Another**

Group Art Unit:  
**3682**

Examiner:  
**Bradley J. Van Pelt**

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**BRIEF ON APPEAL**

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

**INTRODUCTION**

Pursuant to the provisions of 37 C.F.R §1.191 *et seq.*, Applicant hereby appeals to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (the "Board") from the examiner's final rejection dated 07/31/2003. An Amendment Under 37 CFR §1.116/Response After Final Office Action was timely filed by Applicant on 09/14/2003. Subsequently Examiner issued an Advisory Action on 10/07/2003. A Notice of Appeal was timely filed on 10/@???@/2003, in accordance with 37 CFR §1.8. This brief on appeal is being filed in triplicate (37 C.F.R §1.192(a)) and is accompanied by the requisite fee (37 C.F.R §1.192(a) and §1.17(c)).

11/04/2003 BABRAHA1 00000018 082025 10028875

02 FC:1402 330.00 DA Attorney Docket No. 10013458-1

## **REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The entire interest in the present application has been assigned to Hewlett-Packard Company as recorded at Reel 012796, Frame 0979 on 04/08/2002.

## **RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

There are no related appeals or interferences.

## **STATUS OF CLAIMS**

Claims 1, 2, and 5-23 are pending.

Claims 9-13 have been withdrawn from consideration.

Claims 1, 2, 5-8, and 14-23 have been finally rejected.

Claims 1, 2, 5-8, and 14-23 are on appeal.

## **STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

An Amendment Under 37 CFR §1.116 was filed on 09/14/2003 subsequent to final rejection. This amendment was entered by Examiner in Advisory Action issued 10/07/2003.

## **SUMMARY OF INVENTION**

In representative embodiments, an assembly includes a first body, a second body, and a bendable piece of material. The first body includes a stop. The first body is constrained in movement relative to the second body along a given axis. The piece comprises a first section and a second section which is contiguous to the first section. The second section forms a first

angle with respect to the first section with the first angle measured in a counter-clockwise direction from the first section. The first angle is at least zero degrees and is less than or equal to 90 degrees when the piece is un-deflected. At least a portion of the first section is attached to the second body. When the bendable piece is located in a first position, the second section of the bendable piece is positioned against one side of the stop thereby preventing movement of the first body with respect to the second body in a preselected direction along the given axis. The piece is moveable to a second position by application of a force to the piece. When the piece is located in the second position, the vertex of the first angle is further away from the stop as measured in a direction perpendicular to the given axis than in the first position, the second section is removed from contact with the stop, and the stop is movable freely past the second section in the preselected direction. Other embodiments add additional sections to the piece.

## ISSUES

At issue is (1) whether claim 20 is unpatentable under 35 USC § 112, second paragraph, as "being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention", (2) whether claims 1, 2, 5-8, 14, and 17-23 are unpatentable under 35 USC § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Beals et al., U.S. Patent Number 5,433,516 entitled "Filing Cabinets", hereinafter *Beals*, and (3) whether claims 15 and 16 are unpatentable under 35 USC § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Beals* in view of Greenheck et al. in U.S. Patent 6,547,289 entitled "Quick Release Latch Mechanism", hereinafter *Greenheck*.

## GROUPING OF CLAIMS

For purposes of this appeal:

- (1) Independent claim 1 should be considered separately. This claim stands or falls by itself.

- (2) Dependent claims 2, 5-8, and 14-23 should each be considered separately and are separately patentable from those grouped above for reasons included in the following ARGUMENT section under “1. Regarding Grouping of Claims:”. These claims individually stand or fall by themselves.

## **ARGUMENT**

### **1. Regarding Grouping of Claims:**

Claim 2 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “wherein the piece is selected from the group consisting of wire, sheet stainless spring steel, a band, and a molded part”.

Claim 5 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “wherein movement of the piece from the first position to the second position occurs in a plane substantially perpendicular to a plane which includes the first angle”.

Claim 6 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “wherein the piece further comprises a third section, wherein the third section is contiguous to the second section, wherein the third section forms a second angle with parallel translation of the first section, wherein vertex of the second angle is located where the second section and the third section are contiguous, wherein the second angle is measured in a counter-clockwise direction from the parallel translation of the first section, and wherein the second angle is at least 190 degrees and is less than 270 degrees when the piece is un-deflected”.

Claim 7 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “wherein movement of the piece from the first position to the second position occurs in a plane substantially perpendicular to a

plane which includes the first and second angles”.

Claim 8 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “wherein the piece further comprises a fourth section, wherein the fourth section is separately contiguous to the third section, wherein the fourth section forms a third angle with parallel translation of the first section, wherein vertex of the third angle is located where the third section and the fourth section are contiguous, wherein the third angle is measured in a counter-clockwise direction from the parallel translation of the first section, and wherein the third angle is at least 135 degrees and is less than 225 degrees when the piece is un-deflected”.

Claim 14 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “wherein movement of the piece from the first position to the second position occurs in a plane substantially perpendicular to a plane which includes the first, second, and third angles”.

Claim 15 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “wherein the force is applied to the piece by a tool”.

Claim 16 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “further comprising the tool”.

Claim 17 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “wherein the force is applied in a plane containing the first angle”.

Claim 18 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “wherein the first body is a drawer”.

Claim 19 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In

particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “wherein the second body is a chassis”.

Claim 20 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “wherein the second body comprises a hole wherein the hole permits access of the tool to the bendable piece”.

Claim 21 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “wherein the force is applied to the second section”.

Claim 22 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “wherein the force is applied to the third section”.

Claim 23 is separately patentable from those grouped in the other groups above in “Grouping of CLAIMS” as it comprises subject matter not found in the other groups. In particular, this claim includes the additional limitation of “wherein the force is applied to the fourth section”.

## **2. Rejection of Claim 20 Under 35 USC § 112:**

In item 3 on page 2 of Paper 10 dated 31 July 2003, claim 20 was rejected under 35 USC § 112, second paragraph, as “being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention”. Paper 10 pointed out that claim 20 recited “the tool” with insufficient antecedent basis for this statement in the claim, but that the item was properly set forth in claim 15 upon which claim 20 did not then depend. Claim 20 was amended in an amendment filed on 09/14/2003 under 37 CFR §1.116 and accepted in the Advisory Action of 10/07/2003 to depend from claim 15 which has as an item “a tool”. This amendment of claim 20 results in the rejection of that claim being rendered moot.

## **3. Rejection of Claims 1, 2, 5-8, 14, & 17-23 UNDER 35 USC § 102(b):**

In item 5 on page 2 of Paper 10, claims 1, 2, 5-8, 14, and 17-23 were rejected under 35 USC § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Beals, U.S. Patent Number 5,433,516 entitled "Filing Cabinets", hereinafter *Beals*. Applicant respectively traverses.

As stated in MPEP 2131 "To anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim." As will be shown in the following paragraphs, *Beals* fails to teach or suggest every element of claims 1, 2, 5-8, 14, and 17-23.

#### **4. Regarding Rejection of Independent Claim 1 Under 35 USC § 102(b):**

A feature of claim 1 of the Present Application is that "at least a portion of the first section is attached to the second body". Paper 10 in lines 8-9 of the first paragraph on page 3 directs attention to "col. 9, lines 49-51" stating that "192 provides support for 190" and that "190 is considered attached to second body 170". Equating the phrase "provides support" to the word "attached" is inappropriate. The word "attach" is defined as "1. To fasten, secure, or join" [See for example page 88 of EXHIBIT A which includes selected pages copied from The American Heritage College Dictionary, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston (1993)], whereas the word "support" is defined as "1. To bear the weight of, esp. from below. 2. To hold in position so as to keep from falling, sinking, or slipping. 3. To be capable of bearing; withstand. 4. To keep from weakening or failing; strengthen." [See for example page 1364 of EXHIBIT A]. Extensive listings of synonyms for "attach" and "support" can be found in J. I. Rodale et al., The Synonym Finder, Rodale Books, Inc., Emmaus, Pennsylvania, (1961) on pages 71 and 1224 respectively (See EXHIBIT B which includes selected pages from The Synonym Finder). NONE of the synonyms for "attach" is "support". And, NONE of the synonyms for "support" is "attach".

In fact, *Beals* uses the phrase "provide support" in the sense of "To hold in position" NOT "to fasten, secure, or join". Lines 48-49 in column 9 of *Beals* reads as follows: "distal end section 190 extends **behind** a second transverse bar portion 192 for support". The interpretation of "provide support" to mean hold in position is clearly shown in Figure 24A of *Beals*. In that figure, distal end section 190 is positioned as described in lines 48-49 of column 9. It extends **behind** the second transverse bar portion 192. In fact in Figure 24A, distal end section 190 does NOT even touch the second transverse bar portion 192. Second transverse bar portion 192 prevents distal end section 190 from movement to the opposite



side of the second transverse bar portion **192** which also implies the opposite side of support **170** (Figure 24) of *Beals*.

Further with regard to *Beals*, if the spring latch member **180** (allegedly analogous to the bendable piece of material of the present application **102**) were limited to distal end section **190** (allegedly analogous to the first section **105** of the Present Application) and the latch section **188** (allegedly analogous to the second section **110** of the Present Application) as would be necessary to be analogous to the elements of claim 1, Figure 24A of *Beals* clearly shows that those two sections would be incapable of stopping any movement as they would be, at least momentarily, floating freely in space. In contrast, in the Present Application the first section **110** is FIRMLY ATTACHED to the second body **210** and thus the bendable piece of material **102** is capable of such action. In other words, the analogy used with respect to *Beals* is incapable of performing the function ascribed to it in Paper 10.

Thus, *Beals* fails to disclose every element of claim 1. In particular, a first section of which a portion is attached to a second body. Because *Beals* fails to teach every element of claim 1 as required by MPEP 2131, *Beals* does not anticipate claim 1. In addition, *Beals* fails to suggest every element of claim 1. Thus, claim 1 is allowable over *Beals*.

#### **5. Regarding Rejection of Dependent Claims 2, 5-8, 14, & 17-23 Under 35 USC § 102(b):**

Various other differences exist between the disclosure of *Beals* and the Present Application. Among others, in claim 6 of the Present Application a third section **115** (allegedly analogous to the body portion **186** of *Beals*) is added which again would leave the piece **102** unsupported in space.

Also in claim 22 of the Present Application, a force is applied to the third section **115** of three total sections. Applying this condition to *Beals* would result in pushing against a physically unsupported item.

And, in claim 23 a force is applied to the fourth section (allegedly analogous to the straight portion of **184** of *Beals*). Note that a force applied to the straight portion of **184** would result in little or no motion, as it is securely fastened to cross-bar **183** as shown in Figure 24A and described in column 9, lines 41-44 (i.e., "... a C-shaped base end **182** which fits closely over a cross-bar **183** of the intermediate track frame and is secured thereto by a cam tab **184** which snaps into an opening **185** in the cross-bar.").

In addition as claims 2, 5-8, 14, and 17-23 each depend from independent claim 1, they each incorporate all of the limitations of claim 1. For this and the reasons just enunciated, *Beals* fails to disclose every element of claims 2, 5-8, 14, and 17-23. Because *Beals* fails to teach every element of claims 2, 5-8, 14, and 17-23 as required by MPEP 2131, *Beals* does not anticipate claims 2, 5-8, 14, and 17-23. In addition, *Beals* fails to suggest every element of claims 2, 5-8, 14, and 17-23. Thus, claims 2, 5-8, 14, and 17-23 are allowable over *Beals*.

#### **6. Rejection of Claims 15 & 16 UNDER 35 USC § 103(a):**

In item 7 on page 5 of Paper 10, claims 15 and 16 were rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Beals* in view of Greenheck et al. in U.S. Patent 6,547,289 entitled "Quick Release Latch Mechanism", hereinafter *Greenheck*. Applicant respectfully traverses.

Referring to MPEP 2142, "To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations."

#### **7. Regarding Rejection of Claims 15 & 16 Under 35 USC § 103(a):**

Because dependent claims 15 and 16 each depend from independent claim 1, it is noted that dependent claims 15 and 16 each have all the features described above for claim 1 as elements. As demonstrated above, independent claim 1 is not anticipated by *Beals*, nor does *Beals* suggest every element of claim 1. The claim features indicated above are likewise missing from *Greenheck*. Thus, the prior art references when combined do not teach, nor do they suggest, all the claim limitations of claims 15 and 16 as required by MPEP 2142. As such, claims 15 and 16 are not obvious over *Beals* in view of *Greenheck*, and it follows that claims 15 and 16 are allowable.

#### **8. Summary & Conclusion:**

In summary, the claims of the Present Application are changed with regard to the cited

alleged prior art. There is a lack of suggestion or motivation to modify "the teachings of the alleged prior art to produce the claimed invention", and all claim limitations are not "taught or suggested by the prior art". Nor would it have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the Present Invention to have combined and/or modified the teachings of the alleged prior art. Thus, the Present Application is nonobvious over alleged prior art.

Applicant respectfully requests the Board to reverse the final rejection and to order the examiner to pass this application to allowance and issue.

Respectfully submitted,

by 

Morley C. Tobey, Jr.

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October 28, 2003  
Loveland, CO 80537  
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**APPENDIX**  
**CLAIMS ON APPEAL**

Claims 1, 2, 5-8, and 14-23 are presented below in their final accepted form as amended under 37 CFR §1.116 following final rejection on 07/31/2003.

1. An assembly, comprising:
  - a first body, wherein the first body comprises a stop;
  - a second body, wherein the first body is constrained in movement relative to the second body along a given axis; and
  - a bendable piece of material, wherein the piece comprises a first section and a second section contiguous to the first section, wherein the second section forms a first angle with respect to the first section, wherein the first angle is measured in a counter-clockwise direction from the first section, wherein the first angle is at least zero degrees and is less than or equal to 90 degrees when the piece is un-deflected, wherein at least a portion of the first section is attached to the second body, wherein when the bendable piece is located in a first position, the second section of the bendable piece is positioned against one side of the stop thereby preventing movement of the first body with respect to the second body in a preselected direction along the given axis, wherein the piece is moveable to a second position by application of a force to the piece, and wherein when the piece is located in the second position, the vertex of the first angle is further away from the stop as measured in a direction perpendicular to the given axis than in the first position, the second section is removed from contact with the stop, and the stop is movable freely past the second section in the preselected direction.
2. The assembly as recited in claim 1, wherein the piece is selected from the group consisting of wire, sheet stainless spring steel, a band, and a molded

part.

- 2 5. The assembly as recited in claim 1, wherein movement of the piece from the first position to the second position occurs in a plane substantially perpendicular to a plane which includes the first angle.
- 2 6. The assembly as recited in claim 1, wherein the piece further comprises a third section, wherein the third section is contiguous to the second section, wherein the third section forms a second angle with parallel translation of the first  
4 section, wherein vertex of the second angle is located where the second section and the third section are contiguous, wherein the second angle is measured in a  
6 counter-clockwise direction from the parallel translation of the first section, and wherein the second angle is at least 190 degrees and is less than 270  
8 degrees when the piece is un-deflected.
- 2 7. The assembly as recited in claim 6, wherein movement of the piece from the first position to the second position occurs in a plane substantially perpendicular to a plane which includes the first and second angles.
- 2 8. The assembly as recited in claim 6, wherein the piece further comprises a fourth section, wherein the fourth section is separately contiguous to the third section, wherein the fourth section forms a third angle with parallel translation  
4 of the first section, wherein vertex of the third angle is located where the third section and the fourth section are contiguous, wherein the third angle is  
6 measured in a counter-clockwise direction from the parallel translation of the first section, and wherein the third angle is at least 135 degrees and is less than  
8 225 degrees when the piece is un-deflected.
- 2 14. The assembly as recited in claim 8, wherein movement of the piece from the first position to the second position occurs in a plane substantially perpendicular to a plane which includes the first, second, and third angles.

- 2 15. The assembly as recited in claim 1, wherein the force is applied to the piece by a tool.
16. The assembly as recited in claim 15, further comprising the tool.
- 2 17. The assembly as recited in claim 1, wherein the force is applied in a plane containing the first angle
18. The assembly as recited in claim 1, wherein the first body is a drawer.
19. The assembly as recited in claim 1, wherein the second body is a chassis.
- 2 20. The assembly as recited in claim 15, wherein the second body comprises a hole wherein the hole permits access of the tool to the bendable piece.
- 2 21. The assembly as recited in claim 1, wherein the force is applied to the second section.
- 2 22. The assembly as recited in claim 6, wherein the force is applied to the third section.
- 2 23. The assembly as recited in claim 8, wherein the force is applied to the fourth section.

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EXHIBIT A

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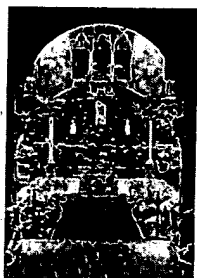
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attaché case

- ATP** (ä'tē'pē) *n.* An adenosine-derived nucleotide,  $C_{10}H_{16}N_5O_{13}P_3$ , that supplies energy to cells through its hydrolysis to ADP. [A(ADENOSINE) T(RIPHOSPHATE).]
- ATP-ase** (ä'tē-pē'ās, -āz) *n.* An enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of ATP; adenosine triphosphatase.
- at-ra-bil-lous** (ä't-rä-bil'lyūs) also **at-ra-bil-l-ar** (-bīl'ē-ar) *adj.* 1. Inclined to melancholy. 2. Having a peevish disposition; surly. [*< Lat. atra bilis, black bile (transl. of Gk. melankhōlia; see MELANCHOLY): atra, black; see äter- + bilis, bile.*] — **at-ra-bil'lous-ness** *n.*
- a-trem-ble** (ä-trēm'bal) *adj.* Being in a state of shaking or trembling, as from fear or excitement.
- a-tre-sia** (ä-trē'zhā, -zhē-ä) *n.* 1. The absence or closure of a normal body orifice or passage such as the anus or intestine. 2. The degeneration and resorption of an ovarian follicle before it reaches maturity. [NLat.: *Gk. a-, nor, without; see A- + Gk. trēsis, perforation, orifice; see tera-1.*] — **a-tre-sic** (-zik, -sik) *adj.*
- A-treus** (ä'trōūs', ä'trē-ās) *n.* Gk. Myth. A king of Mycenae, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.
- atrial na-tri-u-ret-ic factor** (nä'trē-yōō-rē't'fā) *n.* A hormone produced by the right atrium of the heart that stimulates the excretion of sodium by the kidneys and helps regulate blood pressure. [ATRIAL + *natrium*, sodium (*< NATRON*) + URETIC + FACTOR.]
- a-tri-o-ven-tri-cu-lar** (ä'trē-ō-vēn-trīk'yū-lār) *adj.* Of, relating to, or involving the atria and the ventricles of the heart.
- atrioventricular node** *n.* A small mass of specialized muscle fibers, located in the wall of the right atrium of the heart, that transmits heartbeat impulses from the sinoatrial node to the ventricles.
- a-tri-um** (ä'trē-üm) *n., pl. a-tri-a* (ä'trē-ä) or **-ums**. 1. *Archit.* A rectangular court, as: a. A usu. skylighted central area in some modern buildings. b. The open area in the center of an ancient Roman house. c. The forecourt of a building, enclosed on three or four sides with porticoes. 2. *Anat.* A body cavity or chamber, esp. either of the upper chambers of the heart that receives blood from the veins and forces it into a ventricle. [Lat. *atrium*. See *äter-1*.] — **a-tri-al** *adj.*
- a-tro-cious** (ä-trō'shūs) *adj.* 1. Extremely evil or cruel; monstrous. 2. Exceptionally bad; abominable. [*< Lat. atrōx, atroc-, frightful, cruel. See äter-1.*] — **a-tro-cious-ly** *adv.* — **a-tro-cious-ness** *n.*
- a-troc-i-ty** (ä-trōs'i-tē) *n., pl. -ties*. 1. Appalling or atrocious condition, quality, or behavior; monstrosity. 2. An appalling or atrocious action, situation, or object. b. An act of violence by an enemy armed force on civilians or prisoners.
- at-ro-phy** (ä't-rō-fē) *n., pl. -phies*. 1. *Pathol.* A wasting or decrease in size of a body organ, tissue, or part owing to disease, injury, or lack of use: *muscular atrophy*. 2. A wasting away, deterioration, or diminution: *intellectual atrophy*. — **v. -phied, -phy-ing, -phies**. — *tr.* To affect with atrophy. — *intr.* To waste away or deteriorate. [LLat. *atrophia* *< Gk. atrophos, ill-nourished: a-, without; see A- + trophē, food.*] — **a-troph-ic** (ä-trōf'ik) *adj.*
- at-ro-pine** (ä't-rō-pēn', -pīn) also **at-ro-pin** (-pīn) *n.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$ , obtained from belladonna and other related plants and used to dilate the pupil of the eye and as an antispasmodic. [*< NLat. Atropa, genus name of belladonna < Gk. atropos, unchangeable. See ATROPOS.*]
- At-ro-pos** (ä't-rō-pōs', -pās) *n.* Gk. Myth. One of the three Fates, the cutter of the thread of destiny. [Gk. *< atropos, inexorable: a-, not; see A- + tropos, changeable; see TROPICUS.*]
- At-si-na** (ä't-sē'nā) *n., pl. Atsina or -nas*. 1. A member of a Native American people formerly inhabiting the plains of northern Montana and southern Saskatchewan, with a present-day population in north-central Montana. 2. The Algonquian language of the Atsina.
- att.** *abbr.* 1. Attached. 2. Attention. 3. Law. Attorney.
- at-tach** (ä'tāch') *v. -tached, -tach-ing, -tach-es*. — *tr.* 1. To fasten, secure, or join. 2. To connect as an adjunct or associated condition or part: *issues attached to this legislation*. 3. To affix or append; add: *attached riders to the document*. 4. To ascribe or assign. 5. To bind by emotional ties, as of affection. 6. To assign to a military unit temporarily. 7. *Law*. To seize by legal writ. — *intr.* To adhere, belong, or relate: *Prestige attaches to this position*. [ME *attachen* *< OFr. attachier, alteration of estachier < estache, stake, of Gmc. orig.*] — **at-tach-a-ble** *adj.* — **at-tach'er** *n.*
- at-ta-ché** (ä'tā-shā', ä-tā-) *n.* 1. One assigned to a diplomatic mission to serve in a particular capacity. 2. An attaché case. [Fr. *< p.prt. of attacher, to attach. See ATTACH.*]
- attaché case** *n.* A rigid briefcase, usu. having a lock.
- at-tach-ed** (ä'tāch') *adj.* 1. *Archit.* Joined to or by a wall, esp. by sharing a wall with another building. 2. *Biol.* Living in a permanently fixed state in the adult stage.
- at-tach-ment** (ä'tāch'mēt) *n.* 1. The act of attaching or the condition of being attached. 2. Something, such as a tie or band, that attaches one thing to another. 3. A bond, as of affection; fond regard. 4. A supplementary part; an accessory.

5. *Law*. a. Legal seizure of property or a person. b. The ordering such a seizure.
- at-tack** (ä'tāk') *v. -tacked, -tack-ing, -tacks*. — *tr.* 1. To upon with violent force. 2. To criticize strongly or harshly. 3. To start work on with purpose and vigor: *attack a problem*. 4. To begin to affect harmfully: *The disease attacked his nervous system*. — *intr.* To make an attack; launch an assault. — *n.* 1. The act or an instance of attacking; an assault. 2. expression of strong criticism; hostile comment: *newspaper attacks*. 3. *Sports*. a. An offensive action in a sport or game. b. The players executing such an action. 4. The initial movement in a task. 5. An episode or onset of a disease, esp. occurrence of a chronic disease. 6. The experience or bearing of a feeling, need, or desire. 7. *a. Mus.* The beginning manner of beginning a piece, passage, or tone. b. Decisive and clarity in artistic expression. [Fr. *attaquer* *< OFr. Otal. \*estaccare, of Gmc. orig.*] — **at-tack'er** *n.*
- at-tain** (ä'tān') *v. -tained, -tain-ing, -tains*. — *tr.* 1. To as an objective; achieve. 2. To arrive at, as by persistence the passage of time. See *Syns at reach*. — *intr.* To succeed a directed effort or progression. [ME *atteignen* *< OFr. dre, ataign-, to reach to < VLat. \*attangere < Lat. attingere, ad- + tangere, to touch; see tag-1.*] — **at-tain-a-ble** *adj.* — **at-tain-a-ble-ness** *n.* — **at-tain'a-ble** *adj.*
- at-tain-der** (ä'tān'dər) *n.* 1. In the ancient common law, state into which an offender was placed when a sentence a capital offense was handed down. 2. *Obsolete*. Dishonor. [ME *atteindre*, act of attaining *< OFr. ataindre, to affect, attainder. See ATTAIN.*]
- at-tain-ment** (ä'tān'mēt) *n.* 1. The act of attaining a condition of being attained. 2. Something that is attained.
- at-taint** (ä'tānt') *tr.v. -taint-ed, -taint-ing, -taints*. 1. To part stigma to; disgrace. 2. To pass a sentence of accusation against. 3. *Archaic*. To infect or corrupt, as with ill advice. 4. *Archaic*. To accuse. — *n.* 1. *Obsolete*. A stain. 2. *Archaic*. A disgrace; a stigma. [ME *attainten* *< OFr. ataindre, to affect. See ATTAIN.*]
- at-tar** (ä'tār) also **ot-tar** (ō'tār) or **ot-to** (ō'tō) *n.* A fragrant essential oil or perfume obtained from flowers: *attar of roses*. [Pers. *attār*, perfumed *< Ar. attār, perfume.*]
- At-tar** (ä'tār, ä'tār') *d. c.* 1229. Persian poet and mystic known for his allegory *Conference of the Birds*.
- At-ta-wa-pis-kat** (ä'tā-wā-pis'kāt) *n.* A river, c. 748 km (mi), of N Ontario, Canada, flowing from Attawapiskat into James Bay.
- at-tempt** (ä'tēpt') *tr.v. -tempt-ed, -tempt-ing, -tempts*. 1. a. To make an effort; endeavor. b. To try to perform, or achieve. 2. *Archaic*. To tempt. 3. *Archaic*. To attack the intention of subduing. — *n.* 1. An effort or a try. 2. attack; an assault. [ME *attempen* *< OFr. attemper* *< Lat. attemperare, ad- + temperare, to test.*] — **at-tempt'er** *n.*
- at-tend** (ä'tēnd') *v. -tend-ed, -tend-ing, -tends*. — *v.* 1. be present at. 2. To accompany as a circumstance or for a result. 3. a. To accompany or wait upon as a companion or servant. b. To take care of. See *Syns at tend*. 4. To be charge of. 5. To listen to; heed. 6. *Archaic*. To wait in respect. — *intr.* 1. To be present. 2. To take care; give attention. 3. To apply or direct oneself. 4. To pay attention. 5. To main ready to serve; wait. 6. *Obsolete*. To delay or wait. *attend* *< OFr. attendre < Lat. attendere, to heed: ad- + tendere, to stretch; see ten-1.*
- at-tend-ance** (ä'tēn'dāns) *n.* 1. The act of attending. 2. persons or number of persons that are present. 3. The frequency with which a person is present.
- at-tend-ant** (ä'tēn'dānt) *n.* 1. One who attends or waits on another. 2. One who is present. 3. An accompanying circumstance; a concomitant. — *adj.* 1. Being present and attendant. 2. Accompanying or following. 3. *Attendant circumstances*. — **at-tend'ant-ly** *adv.*
- at-tend-ee** (ä'tēn'dē', ä'tēn-) *n.* One who is present and attends a function. See *Usage Note at -ee1*.
- at-tend-ing** (ä'tēn'dīng) *adj.* 1. Being the principal or supervising physician. 2. Being a physician on the regular staff of a hospital. — **at-tend'ing** *n.*
- at-ten-tion** (ä'tēn'shən) *n.* 1. Concentration of the powers; a close observing or listening. 2. The ability or power to concentrate mentally. 3. Observant consideration; heed. 4. Consideration or courtesy. 5. attentions. Acts of or consideration, esp. by a suitor. 6. A military posture, the body erect and heels together. — *interj.* Used as a command to assume an erect military posture. [ME *attention* *< Lat. attentio, attention- < attentus, p.prt. of attendere, to heed. See ATTEND.*] — **at-ten'tion-al** *adj.*
- attention deficit disorder** *n.* A childhood syndrome characterized by hyperactivity and short attention span.
- attention span** *n.* The length of time that a person can attend on an object or idea without diversion.
- at-ten-tive** (ä'tēn'tiv) *adj.* 1. Giving care or attention; full: *attentive to detail*. 2. Marked by devoted attention; pleasure or comfort of others. See *Syns at thoughtful*. — **at-ten'tive-ly** *adv.* — **at-ten'tive-ness** *n.*

- at-ten-u-ate** (ä'tēn'yōō-āt') *v. -at-*. 1. To make slender, fine, or small. 2. To diminish; weaken. 3. To lessen or diminish. 4. *Biol.* To make (bacteria or fungi) less virulent. 5. *Electron.* To reduce (the amplitude of a signal) with little or no distortion. — *intr.* 1. To become less. — *adj.* (-yōō-it). 1. Reduced or lessened. 2. *Bol.* Graduated. [Lat. *attenuare, attenuat-* *ad- + at-* *< Lat. at-, to; see A-*] — **at-ten-u-a-tor** (ä'tēn'yōō-āt'ōr) *n.* 1. One who or that which attenuates. 2. An electrical signal.
- at-test** (ä'tēst') *v. -test-ed, -test-ing*. 1. To make correct, true, or genuine. 2. To bear witness; give testimony. 3. To supply or be evidence of. — *intr.* To bear witness; give testimony. — *n.* *Archaic*. Attestation. [Lat. *testari, to be witness (< testis, witness)*]. — **at-tes-ta-tion** (ä'tēs-tā'shən) *n.* — **at-tes'ter** *n.* — **at-tes'ter-er** *n.*
- at-tic** (ä'tīk) *n.* 1. A story directly below the roof. 2. A low wall or story above the cornice. 3. *Archaic*. A story, the story of a building end, or a structure placed above another, much as a pediment. 4. *Archaic*. usu. involving the Attic order, having square columns of any of the orders. 5. *Archaic*. A room or a part of a room. [Lat. *atticus* *< Atticus, of the Athenians.*]
- At-tic** (ä'tīk) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the Athenians. 2. Characterized by elegant wit: *Attic prose*. — *n.* The Attic dialect of Greek. [Lat. *Atticus* *< Gk. Attikos* *< Attica*]. — **At-tic-ism** (ä'tīk-iz'm) *n.* 1. A character or style of Greek literature. 2. *Archaic*. A concise and elegant style of writing. 3. *Archaic*. A style of writing that is characterized by elegant wit: *Attic prose*. — *n.* The Attic dialect of Greek. [Lat. *Atticus* *< Gk. Attikos* *< Attica*]. — **At-tic-ism** (ä'tīk-iz'm) *n.* 1. A character or style of Greek literature. 2. *Archaic*. A concise and elegant style of writing. 3. *Archaic*. A style of writing that is characterized by elegant wit: *Attic prose*. — *n.* The Attic dialect of Greek. [Lat. *Atticus* *< Gk. Attikos* *< Attica*]. — **At-tic-ism** (ä'tīk-iz'm) *n.* 1. A character or style of Greek literature. 2. *Archaic*. A concise and elegant style of writing. 3. *Archaic*. 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**su·per·sti·tious** (sū'pər-stī-shəs, -tē), *adj.* 1. Inclined to believe in superstition. 2. Of, characterized by, or due to superstition. — **su·per·sti·tious·ly** *adv.* — **su·per·sti·tious·ness** *n.*

**su·per·store** (sū'pər-stōr', -stōr') *n.* A very large supermarket that stocks diversified merchandise.

**su·per·stru·ture** (sū'pər-strū'tū'r, -strū'təm) *n., pl. -stru·ta* (-strū'tā, -strū'tā). 1. One layer or stratum superimposed on another. 2. *Ling.* The language of a later invading people imposed on and leaving features in an indigenous language.

**su·per·string** (sū'pər-strīng') *n. Phys.* The elementary particle in a theory of space-time incorporating supersymmetry. [*SUPERSYMMETRY* + *STRING*.]

**su·per·struc·ture** (sū'pər-strū'k'chər) *n.* 1. A physical or conceptual structure extended or developed from a basic form. 2. The part of a building or other structure above the foundation. 3. *Naut.* The parts of a ship's structure above the main deck. 4. The rails, sleepers, and other parts of a railway. 5. In Marxism, the ideologies or institutions of a society as distinct from the basic processes and direct social relations of material production and economics.

**su·per·sym·me·try** (sū'pər-sīm'i-trē) *n. Phys.* A hypothetical symmetry that relates fermions to bosons and gravitational force to forces that operate on the subatomic level.

**su·per·tank·er** (sū'pər-tāng'kər) *n. Naut.* A very large ship, usu. between 100,000 and 400,000 displacement tons, used for transporting oil and other liquids in large quantities.

**su·per·ti·tle** (sū'pər-tī'tl) *n.* A written translation of the dialogue or lyrics of a foreign-language performance of an opera, for example, shown on a screen above the performers.

**su·per·ton·ic** (sū'pər-tōn'ik) *n., Mus.* The second tone of a diatonic scale.

**su·per·vene** (sū'pər-vēn') *intr. v. -vened, -ven-ing, -venes.* 1. To come or occur as something extraneous, additional, or unexpected. See *Syns* at follow. 2. To follow immediately after; ensue. [*Lat. supervenire* : *super-*, *super-* + *venire*, to come; see *gwa-*.] — **su·per·ven·lent** (-vén'yənt) *adj.* — **su·per·ven·tion** (-vén'shən) *n.*

**su·per·vise** (sū'pər-vīz') *tr. v. -vised, -vis-ing, -vis-es.* To have the charge and direction of; superintend. [*ME "super-visen"* < *Med.Lat. supervidēre, supervis-* : *Lat. super-*, *super-* + *lat. vidēre*, to see; see *weld-*.]

**su·per·vi·sion** (sū'pər-vīzh'ən) *n.* The act, process, or function of supervising. See *Syns* at *care*.

**su·per·vi·sor** (sū'pər-vī'zər) *n.* 1. One who supervises. 2. One who is in charge of a particular department or unit, as in a governmental agency or school system. 3. One who is an elected administrative officer in certain U.S. counties and townships. — **su·per·vi·so·ry** (-vī'zə-rē) *adj.*

**su·per·wom·an** (sū'pər-wōm'an) *n.* 1. A woman who performs all the duties typically associated with several different full-time roles, such as wage earner, mother, and wife. 2. A woman with more than human powers.

**su·pi·nate** (sū'pə-nāt') *v. -nat-ed, -nat-ing, -nates, -tr.* 1. To turn (the hand and forearm) so that the palm is upward or forward. 2. To turn (the foot or leg) so that the sole is outward. — *intr.* To be supinated; undergo supination. [*Lat. supinare, supināt-* < *supinus*, backward. See *supine*.] — **su·pi·na·tion** *n.*

**su·pi·na·tor** (sū'pə-nā'tər) *n.* A muscle, esp. in the forearm, that effects or assists supination.

**su·pine** (sū'pīn', sū'pīn') *adj.* 1. Lying on the back or having the face upward. 2. Having the palm upward. 3. Marked by or showing lethargy, passivity, or blameworthy indifference. 4. Inclined; sloping. — *n. Gram.* A defective Latin verbal noun of the fourth declension, having very limited syntax and only two cases. [*ME supin*, *Lat. verbal noun* < *LLat. supinus* < *neut.* of *Lat. supinus*, lying on the back. See *up-*.] — **su·pine·ly** *adv.* — **su·pine·ness** *n.*

**supp.** *abbr.* 1. Supplement. 2. Supplementary.

**sup·per** (sūp'ər) *n.* 1. A light evening meal when dinner is taken at midday. 2. A light meal eaten before going to bed. 3. A dance or social affair where supper is served. [*ME* < *OFR. souper*, to sup, supper. See *sup<sup>2</sup>*.]

**suppl.** *abbr.* 1. Supplement. 2. Supplementary.

**sup·plant** (sə-plānt') *tr. v. -plant-ed, -plant-ing, -plants.* 1. To usurp the place of, esp. through intrigue or underhanded tactics. 2. To displace and substitute for (another). See *Syns* at *replace*. [*ME supplanten* < *OFR. supplanter* < *Lat. supplantāre*, to trip up : *sub-*, *sub-* + *plantā*, sole; see *plat-*.]

**sup·ple** (sūp'l) *adj. -pler, -plest.* 1. Readily bent; pliant. 2. Moving and bending with agility; limber. 3. Yielding or changing readily; compliant or adaptable. [*ME souple* < *OFR. < Lat. supplex*, suppliant. See *plāk-*.] — **sup·ple·ly** *adv.* — **sup·ple·ness** *n.* — **sup·ply, sup·ple·ly** *adv.*

**sup·ple·ment** (sūp'lə-mənt) *n.* 1. Something added to complete a thing, make up for a deficiency, or extend or strengthen the whole. 2. A section added to a book or document to give further information or correct errors. 3. A separate section devoted to a special subject inserted into a newspaper, for example. 4. *Math.* The angle or arc that when added to a given angle or arc makes 180° or a semicircle. — *tr. v. (mēnt')* -ment·ed, -ment-ing, -ments. To provide or form a supple-

ment to. [*ME* < *OFR. < Lat. supplementum* < *suppl-* < *complete*. See *sum-*.] — **sup·ple·men·tar'y** (-tār'ē, -tār'ē) *adj.* — **sup·ple·men·ta·tion** (-mēn'tā'shən) *n.* — **sup·ple·men·ta·tion** (-mēn'tā'shən) *n.* — **sup·ple·men·ta·tion** (-mēn'tā'shən) *n.*

**supplementary angle** *n. Math.* See *supplement* 4.

**sup·ple·tion** (sə-plē'shən) *n. Ling.* The use of an *anacoluthon* form to complete a paradigm, as the past tense *was* for *is* in *he goes, goes, going, gone*. [*Lat. suppletus, p-participle*, to supply. See *sum-*.]

**sup·pli·ant** (sūp'lī-ant) *adj.* Asking humbly and earnestly; beseeching. — *n.* A suppliant. [*ME*, one who supplicates < *OFR.*, *pr-part.* of *supplere*, to entreat < *Lat. supplicare* < *supplicare*.] — **sup·pli·ant·ly** *adv.*

**sup·pli·cant** (sūp'lī-kant) *n.* One who supplicates; suppliant. [*Lat. supplicans, supplicans*, *pr-part.* of *supplicare*, to kneel down. See *supplere*.] — **sup·pli·cant·ly** *adv.*

**sup·pli·cate** (sūp'lī-kāt') *v. -cat-ed, -cat-ing, -cates, -cat-es.* 1. To ask for humbly or earnestly, as by praying. 2. To make a humble entreaty to; beseech. — *intr.* To make a humble earnest petition; beg. [*ME supplicaten* < *Lat. supplicare* < *supplex, supplex*, suppliant. See *sum-*.] — **sup·pli·ca·tion** *n.* — **sup·pli·ca·to·ry** (-kə-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.*

**sup·ply** (sə-plī') *v. -plied, -ply-ing, -plies, -tr.* 1. To make available for use; provide. 2. To furnish or equip with. 3. To fill sufficiently; satisfy. 4. To make up for (a deficiency, for example); compensate for. 5. To serve temporarily as a substitute (in a church, for example). — *intr.* To fill a position as a substitute. — *n., pl. -plies.* 1. The act of supplying. 2. Something that is or can be supplied. 3. An amount available sufficient for, a given use, stock. 4. Materials or equipment stored and used as needed. Often used in the plural. 5. The amount of a commodity available for meeting demand or for purchase at a given price. 6. A cleric serving as a substitute or temporary pastor. [*ME supplien*, to help, *supplere* < *OFR. soupleier*, to fill up < *Lat. supple* : *sub-*, from below; see *sum-* + *plere*, to fill; see *plē-*.] — **sup·ply·side** (sə-plī'sīd') *adj.* Of, relating to, or being an economic theory stating that reduction of taxes, esp. in the form of tax brackets, will increase investment, production, and income throughout an economic system. — **sup·ply·side** *adj.*

**sup·port** (sə-pōrt', -pōrt') *tr. v. -port-ed, -port-ing, -ports.* 1. To bear the weight of, esp. from below. 2. To hold in position so as to keep from falling, sinking, or slipping. 3. To be capable of bearing; withstand. 4. To keep from weakening or failing; strengthen. 5. To provide for or maintain by supplying with money or necessities. 6. To furnish corroborative evidence for. 7. To aid the cause, policy, or interest of. 8. To endure; tolerate. 9. a. To act (a part or role). b. To act in a secondary or subordinate role to (a leading performer). — *n.* 1. a. The act of supporting. b. The state of being supported. 2. One that supports. 3. Maintenance, as of a family, or necessities of life. [*ME supporten* < *OFR. supporter* < *Lat. supportāre*, to carry : *sub-*, from below; see *sum-* + *port-*, to carry; see *per-*.]

**Syns:** support, uphold, back, advocate, champion. — *verbs* mean to give aid or encouragement to a person or thing. — *Support* is the most general: "the policy of Cromwell supported the growing power of France against the power of Spain" (William E.H. Lecky). To *uphold* is to maintain or affirm in the face of a challenge or strong opposition. "The Declaration of Right upheld the principle of monarchy" (Edmund Burke). *Back* suggests material support intended to contribute to or assure success. "The government backed by the government. Advocate implies verbal support, often in the form of pleading or arguing. *Scientist* suggests reducing saturated fats in the diet. To *champion* is to support one that is under attack or lacks the strength or ability to stand in its own behalf: "championed the government and the system of taxation" (Samuel Chew).

**sup·port·a·ble** (sə-pōrt'ə-bəl, -pōrt'ē) *adj.* Bearable; capable. — **sup·port·a·bil·ity** *n.* — **sup·port·a·bly** *adv.*

**sup·port·er** (sə-pōrt'ər, -pōrt'ē) *n.* 1. One that supports a structural member of a building. 2. One who promotes or advocates; an adherent. 3. An athletic supporter. 4. A person or a figure that supports a shield in a coat of arms.

**support group** *n.* A group of people, sometimes led by a therapist, who provide each other moral support, information, and advice on problems relating to some shared characteristic or experience: a support group for incest survivors.

**support hose** *pl. n.* Elasticized stockings designed to reduce stress on the blood vessels in the legs.

**sup·por·tive** (sə-pōrt'iv, -pōrt'ē) *adj.* Furnishing support; assisting. — **sup·por·tive·ly** *adv.* — **sup·por·tive·ness** *n.*

**support level** *n.* A price at which a security of stock becomes attractive to investors.

**support system** *n.* A network of personal or professional contacts available to a person or an organization for moral support when needed.

**sup·pos·a·ble** (sə-pō'zə-bəl) *adj.* That can be supposed; conjectured. — **sup·pos·a·bly** *adv.*

**sup·pose** (sə-pōz') *v. -posed, -pos-ing, -pos-es, -pos-ing.* 1. To assume to be true or real for the sake of argument or argu-

ation. 2. a. To believe, esp. on uncertain grounds. b. To consider to be probable or antecedent condition; presuppose. — *intr.* To imagine; conjecture. — *n.* A supposition, alteration (influenced by *Med.Lat. supponere* < *Lat.*, to place, to place; see *apo-*). — **sup·posed** (sə-pōz'd, -pōz'id) *adj.* Assumed without conclusive evidence. 2. b. Permitted. c. Firmly believed; expected. — **sup·posed·ly** *adv.*

**sup·pos·ing** (sə-pō'zīng) *conj.* Assuming; supposing. — **sup·pos·i·tion** (sūp'pō-zī'shən) *n.* 1. Something supposed; an assumption. 2. A supposition. — **sup·pos·i·tion·al·ly** *adv.*

**sup·pos·i·tious** (sūp'pō-zī'shən) *adj.* Deceitful; fraudulent intent; spurious. 2. *Hyg.* *supposititious* < *suppositus*, *p-participle*. See *suppose*.] — **sup·pos·i·tious·ness** *n.*

**sup·pos·i·tive** (sə-pōz'it-iv) *adj.* Of or involving supposition. — *n. Gram.* That introduces a supposition. — **sup·pos·i·to·ry** (sə-pōz'itōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.* Of or involving supposition. 2. Of or involving a body cavity other than the one in which it is located. [*ME* < *OFR. suppositorie* < *Med.Lat. suppositorius*, placed under; *supponere*, to put under. See *suppose*.] — **sup·press** (sə-prēs') *tr. v. -pressed, -press-ing, -press-es.* 1. To put an end to forcibly; subdue. 2. To keep from being known or circulated. 3. To keep from being known or circulated. 4. To deliberately exclude (thoughts) from the mind. 5. To inhibit (a cough, for example); check. 6. To prevent (a cough, for example); check. 7. To prevent (a cough, for example); check. 8. To prevent (a cough, for example); check. 9. To prevent (a cough, for example); check. 10. To prevent (a cough, for example); check. 11. To prevent (a cough, for example); check. 12. To prevent (a cough, for example); check. 13. 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# The Synonym Finder

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There have been many  
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In order to augment  
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for example, where other  
reference *boat* by directing  
pages for an examination  
the word *man* to other references  
etc.), we have in both cases  
all this related matter under  
most likely to direct you

Within the contents list  
division (if any) into sub-  
meaning (e.g., 1, 2, 3, etc.).  
In the *American College Dictionary*  
monest, most literal and most  
all other meanings (figurative  
lete or archaic) under sub-  
Thus, though the words go  
categories merit this price  
basis of frequency and currency  
that one word may have many  
words may be its synonyms  
therefore, examine carefully  
word; do not merely take  
the meanings in order to  
you have in mind.

decline, withering, degeneration, stoppage of growth, lack of development, lack of use.

**AT STAKE** In danger, endangered, at hazard, hazarded, pledged, risked, involved, implicated, on the anvil, on the tapis, in question, concerned, put to proof, at risk, in jeopardy, at the caprice of fortune.

**ATTACH**, *v.* 1. Join, connect, fasten to, make fast to, tie, unite, add, fix, affix, conjoin, subjoin, append, pin, stick, tack, hitch, set to, annex, engraft, cement, yoke, chain, combine, secure, bind, wed.

2. Attribute, assign, ascribe, associate, put in relation.

3. Bind by ties of affection, lay hold on by affection, attract, enamor, captivate, unite to oneself by love, endear, win, charm, gain over, engage, fascinate.

4. (*Law*) Take property by legal authority, distrain, seize, arrest for contempt of court.

5. Adhere, pertain, belong as a proper adjunct, be incident, apply.

**ATTACHMENT**, *n.* 1. Act of attaching, binding, affixture, confixation, annexation, insertion, union, subjunction, cohesion.

2. That which attaches, nexus, bond, copula, tie, fastening, connection, link, junction.

3. Anything attached as an adjunct, annex, supplementary device, appurtenance, appendage, addendum, additum, appendix, fixture.

4. Affection binding one person to another, love, esteem, liking, regard, fondness, estimation, friendship, predilection, devotion, adhesion, heed, fidelity, adherence, endearment, penchant, respect, tenderness, affinity, inclination, partiality.

5. (*Law*) Seizure of property by legal authority, distrainer, annexation, writ of arrest for contempt of court, judicial proceeding for taking property into custody of court to await ulterior proceedings.

**ATTACK**, *v.* 1. Set upon with force, attempt violence to, begin hostilities against, assail, beset, assault, invade, storm, charge, make an onset against, tackle, engage, oppugn, fall upon, have at, run at, fly at, rush upon, bear down upon, ride full tilt against, spring upon, have a cut at, make aggression on, push, beleaguer, besiege, bombard, combat, strike, sally forth, trespass against, waylay, pitch into, pelt, stone, torpedo, fire upon, shoot at, snipe at, draw a bead on, open fire, pepper, shell, fusillade, enfilade, rake, close with, cut and thrust, stab, bayonet, saber, take the offensive, strike the first blow, go over the top.

2. Direct unfavorable criticism against, blame, abuse violently, censure, lampoon, impugn, reflect upon, criticize, calumniate, denigrate, slander, traduce, blacken.

3. Abuse sexually, rape, assault, stuprate, defile, debauch, violate, deflower, outrage, molest.

4. Begin action upon, make a beginning upon, undertake, take up, go to work on a thing forcefully, set about a task vigorously.

5. (*Med.*) Begin to affect injuriously, cause to waste or decompose, seize.

**ATTACK**, *n.* 1. Offensive military operation, jab, assault, onslaught, onset, aggression, intrusion, encroachment, incursion, inroad, illapse, invasion, irruption, outbreak, sally, sortie, raid, skirmish, foray, assailment, storming, zero hour, cannonade, bombardment, air raid, *coup de main* (*Fr.*), thrust, charge, encounter, offense, surprisal, firing,

fusillade, shooting, volley, burst, barrage, siege, broadside, sharpshooting, enfilade, curtain of fire, cross fire, *rafale* (*Fr.*), boarding, escalade, lunge, investment, blockade, beleaguerment, trespass.

2. Slanderous criticism, vilification, censure, impugment, calumniation, denigration, slander, aspersion, defamation, vituperation, lampoon, libel, pasquinade, disparagement, beratement.

3. Rape, stupration, defilement, debauchment, violation, outrage, molestation.

4. First movements toward an undertaking, decisive and spirited commencement, beginning of action.

5. (*Med.*) Seizure by disease, raptus, spell, fit, stroke, paroxysm, visitation, access of disease, affection.

**ATTACKER**, *n.* Assailant, assailer, aggressor, assaulter, invader, antagonist, enemy, foe.

**ATTAIN**, *v.* 1. Procure by effort, gain by exertion, achieve by continued effort, acquire, obtain, win, earn, grasp, master, bring off successfully, fulfill, compass, secure, accomplish, score a success, effect, execute, realize, reap, carry by storm.

2. Succeed in reaching, reach, get to, arrive at in due course, approach, come to, make, attain to.

**ATTAINABLE**, *adj.* Capable of being attained, achievable, obtainable, practicable, compassable, workable, feasible, possible, *in posse* (*Lat.*), on the cards, accessible, reachable, available, within the bounds of possibility, surmountable, within reach, within measurable distance, on the dice.

**ATTAINMENT**, *n.* 1. Act of attaining, getting, consummation, completion, fulfillment, mastery, achievement, realization, securement, acquisition, accomplishment, gaining, winning.

2. Something attained, personal acquirement, accomplishment, enlightenment, learning, higher education, scholarship, erudition, lore, wisdom, information, store of knowledge, culture, grace, mental resources, attributes, parts, qualification, talents, capability, competence, cleverness, skill, proficiency, technique, finish, finesse, ability, craft.

**ATTEMPER**, *v.* 1. Temper, moderate, modify, qualify, reduce, regulate, keep within bounds, attune.

2. Make suitable, accommodate, adapt, bring into harmony, fit, proportion.

3. Soothe, appease, mollify, mitigate, alleviate, allay, lenify, blunt, dull, take off the edge, soften, tone down, smooth down, tranquilize, assuage, lull, quell, hush, still, smother, deaden, rebate, abate.

**ATTEMPT**, *v.* 1. Endeavor to effect, strive, try, essay, make an effort at, aim, make an attempt, venture, seek, make trial of, make essay, drive at, experiment, incur the hazard, do all that in one lies, work at, strain every nerve, do one's best, leave no stone unturned, put forth an effort, undertake, set out to, go about, take in hand, take upon oneself, tackle, take a whack at, take a crack at, whack away at, make a go at, aspire to.

2. Make an effort against, try to overcome, attack, assault, assail.

**ATTEMPT**, *n.* 1. Trial, effort, endeavor, essay, try (*colloq.*), experiment, test, venture, emprise, exertion, struggle, aim, undertaking, enterprise, speculation.

2. Effort to effect a purpose by violence, onset, assault, attack, onslaught.

**SUPPLEMENTARY**, *adj.* Additional, extra, accessory, supplemental, supplementary, adventitious, adscititious, auxiliary, ancillary, subsidiary, contributory, appurtenant, additive, adjunct, subordinate, adventitious, supervenient, spare, other, further, fresh, new, concomitant, attendant, intensive, intensifying, augmentative, incescent.

**SUPLIANT**, *adj.* Begging, supplicating, supplicatory, precatory, entreating, suing, beseeching, praying, imploring, supplicant, imprecatory, rogatory, mendicant, postulant, obsecratory, obtestative, solicitous, importunate, on bended knee, cap in hand.

**SUPLIANT**, *n.* Humble petitioner, postulant, supplicant, solicitor, applicant, suitor, aspirant, candidate, claimant, mendicant, requisitioner, imprecator, obsecrator, obtestator, impetrator, importuner, invocator, interpellator, cadger, beggar, panhandler, canvasser.

**SUPPLICATE**, *v.* Pray humbly, implore, make earnest entreaty, beseech, entreat, petition, beg, importune, call upon, invoke, obsecrate, obtestate, apostrophize, solicit, appeal to, pray to, crave, prefer a request to, sue, plead, put up a prayer, adjure, conjure, ask, postulate, request, requisition, canvass, bid, beg a boon, call to, apply for, seek, kneel to, cry to, urge, press, besiege, clamor for, dun, bombard, make bold to ask, put to, trouble one for, impetrate, imprecate, ply, beset, tax, throw oneself at the feet of, fall on one's knees, mendicate, cadge, panhandle, send the hat round.

**SUPPLICATION**, *n.* Petition, entreaty, request, solicitation, importunity, requisition, suit, prayer, orison, invocation, impetration, obsecration, obtestation, appeal, apostrophe, overture, application, rogation, postulation, instance, imploration, interpellation, begging, asking, mendicancy, panhandling, address, imprecation.

**SUPPLICATORY**, *adj.* Petitionary, suppliant, precatory, imprecatory, invocatory, rogatory, postulant, obsecratory, imploratory, obtestative, importunate, solicitous, clamorous, urgent, on bended knee, cap in hand, mendicant, humble, abject.

**SUPPLY**, *v.* 1. Furnish with what is lacking, provide with what is requisite, outfit, equip, fit out, accouter, invest, stock, refill, replenish, endue, minister, store, fill up, endow, present, cater, administer, accommodate, deliver, render, grant, give, afford, bestow, lavish, contribute, yield, provision, victual, purvey, forage, feed, recruit, serve, deal out, distribute, oblige, avail.

2. Take the place of, make up for, serve instead of, stand in lieu of, occupy as a substitute, fill a vacancy, fill the place of.

**SUPPLY**, *n.* Quantity of something on hand, stock, reserve, store, provision, fund, reservoir, cache, hoard, accumulation, abundance, vein, mine, quarry, lode, bed, well, treasure, nest egg, savings, vintage, harvest, crop, gleanings, yield, resources, grist, equipment, *de quoi* (Fr.), *where-withal*, *matériel* (Fr.), aggregation, amassment, conglomeration.

**SUPPORT**, *v.* 1. Hold up, uphold, bear up, prop, sustain, shore up, truss, brace, buttress, bolster up, gird, cradle, pillow, underpin, underprop, stay, upbear, underse, carry, bed, base, embed.

2. Tolerate, suffer, endure, brook, abide, stand, bear, undergo, put up with, withstand, go through, experience, submit to.

3. Provide for, nourish, maintain, keep, cherish, foster, feed, victual, provision, finance, nurture, board, pay for, subsidize.

4. Advocate, defend, champion, patronize, befriend, protect, back up, second, countenance, shield, vindicate, justify, forward, further, assist, aid, succor, help, favor, strengthen, reinforce, abet, encourage, promote, espouse, relieve, stand up for, side with, sanction, stick up for.

5. Confirm, substantiate, verify, corroborate, bear out, make good, accredit, vouch for, attest, warrant, guarantee, endorse, ratify, vote for, clinch, establish.

6. Take the part of, play, enact, perform, act, represent, assume, personate.

**SUPPORT**, *n.* 1. Prop, brace, stay, mainstay, buttress, shore, guy, underpinning, abutment, pier, trestle, underprop, post, pillar, stanchion, beam, substructure, groundwork, bolster, supporter, bracer, reinforcement, undersetter, truss, peg, fulcrum, cushion, pillow, cradle, purchase, foothold, hold, staff, frame, stilt, horse, stud, stirrup, tread, hanger, seat, strut, rib, skid, splint, *point d'appui* (Fr.), stave, rundle, spoke, rung, bar, step, emplacement, stand, platform, scaffold, bracket, ledge, shelf, console, buck, sawbuck, board, table, counter, trivet, underbuilding, socle, stereobate, foundation, base, basis, bed, sill, bedding, ground, substratum, flooring, deck, pavement, dais, rostrum, pole, post, shaft, leg, pale, stake, picket, pile, palisade, jamb, stile, pilaster, mullion, balustrade, baluster, banister, colonnette, column, pedestal, caryatid, telamon, atlas, rafter, girder, joist, lintel, balk, batten, timber, tie, traverse, transom, crossbeam, trave, cantilever, casement, skeleton, sash, crib, rack, yoke, backbone, rachis, spine, vertebra, chine, fornix, arch, vault, span, skewback, ogive, apse, keystone, saddle, chair, settle, bench, stool, hassock, couch, hammock, cot, pallet, shakedown, stretcher, litter, berth, bunk, roost, mattress, lap, stall, rod, staff, cane, stick, baton, alpenstock, upright, crosier, crutch, crook, thyrsus, caduceus, lituus.

2. Maintenance, subsistence, sustenance, sustentation, sustainment, upkeep, living, livelihood, keeping, nutriment, aliment, bread, food, manna, provisions, necessities, victuals, stores, alimony, relief, dole, charity, nurture, nourishment, subsidy, alimentation, bounty, means.

3. Favor, aid, assistance, help, succor, subvention, backing, advocacy, championship, defense, patronage, encouragement, countenance, behalf, approval, espousal, comfort, strengthening, approbation, protection, vindication, influence, auspices, aegis, shield, surety, strength, consolation, advancement, lift, boost, furtherance, coadjuvancy, promotion, interest.

**SUPPORTABLE**, *adj.* 1. Tolerable, endurable, sufferable, bearable, abidable.

2. Tenable, defensible, maintainable, vindicable, justifiable, excusable.

**SUPPORTER**, *n.* Maintainer, sustainer, backer, advocate, adherent, upholder, partisan, defender, patron, champion, stand-by, seconder, assistant, follower, accomplice, aider, helper, friend-in-need, guardian angel, tutelary, patron saint, paraclete, comforter, benefactor, good genius, good fairy, fairy godmother, good Samaritan, adjuvant, auxiliary, adjunct, helping hand, coadjutor, confrere, coöperator, friend, ally, confederate, accessory, disciple, votary, sectary, sectarian, abettor, friend-

at-court, mediator, deus ex machina, providence, well-wisher, favorer, sympathizer, collaborator.

**SUPPOSE**, *v.* 1. Assume for the sake of, predicate, think with reference to, opine, presuppose, presume, take for granted, hypothesize, theorize, posit, judge, imagine, conceive, consider, conclude, apprehend, deduce, infer, guess, the opinion, take it, receive as true, surmise, view, regard, fancy, dream, surmise, divine, doctrinize, believe in the a positive knowledge, ween, nurture an i

2. Put forth a suggestion, hazard a s allude to, intimate, hint, suggest, imply, submit, set forth, put a case, propose, f

**SUPPOSITION**, *n.* 1. Surmise, p guesswork, conjecture, guess, suspic (coll.), association of ideas, belief, opin speculation, idea, fancy, notion, sugges inkling, conception.

2. Assumed position, hypothesis, pr assumption, theory, doctrine, postula supposal, presupposition, data, theore bility, probability, likelihood, *vrai* (Fr.), verisimilitude, potentiality.

**SUPPOSITIONAL**, *adj.* Suppositive, c presumptive, theoretical, hypothetical, s academic, doctrinal, speculative, rep sumed, putative, supposed, imagined, imaginary, allusive, referential, suggesti ful, mythical, fantastic, chimerical, figmental, fictitious, Utopian, visionar unsubstantial, dreamy, romantic, abstr lectual, idealistic, ideal, presumable, v

**SUPPOSITIOUS**, *adj.* Fraudulently s counterfeit, not genuine, bogus, spurious sham, forged, pretended, feigned, mock, suppositive, false, subditiitious, foisted believe, fictitious, faked, so-called, *soi-di sogenannt* (Ger.), trumped up, factitious artificial, tricky, scamped, illegitimate, tious, meretricious, adulterated, c pinchbeck, tinsel, paste, brummagem, c plated, simulated.

**SUPPRESS**, *v.* 1. Put an end to, do a abolish, overthrow, put down, overwhe power, destroy, annihilate, eradicate, quash, quell, vanquish, overcome, sub vert, crush, eliminate, trample down obliterate, efface, demolish, annul, do t break down, undo, blot out, erase, can expunge, strike out, swamp, sink, wreck, scuttle, raze, level, ravage, lay v devastate, blast, exterminate, quench, c shatter, squash.

2. Keep secret, conceal, hide, withh smother, choke, gag, tone down, mu muzzle, hush up, squelch, silence, masl cloak, veil, screen, put under wraps, c shroud, disguise, dissemble, bury, kee background.

3. Repress, restrain, keep back, check inhibit, arrest, stop, obstruct, restri harness, hold in leash, confine, coerce.

**SUPPRESSION**, *n.* 1. Abolition, o destruction, annihilation, eradication, e vanquishment, subdual, subversion, eli nullification, effacement, obliteration, d annulment, erasure, cancellation, dele termination, extinguishment.